

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## The President's Annual Message.

It is a Long and Very Tedious Document of 166 Pages.

It Touches on Every Topic Known to American Civilization.

It is More Radical For Tariff Reduction Than Cleveland's Famous Message.

## SUMMARY OF THE MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The President begins his message by referring to the Pan-American Congress and asks Congress to remove unnecessary barriers to all beneficial intercourse between all the nations on the western continent of America. The message appears to favor free trade with all the countries and Republics on the western hemisphere, which includes an area as large as the whole of the United States and one half of Europe. These who have studied the message carefully, say it is a really more radical free trade message than Cleveland's of 1895, 1897, 1899, and 1901. The radical protectionists are disappointed with its general tone.

The President also gives a good deal of attention to our relations with China, but he makes no specific recommendations. He calls upon Congress to act in the matter, and outline a definite policy. He is very urgent in his recommendations to get rid of the surplus money in the U. S. Treasury. He says the existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view of reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the actual needs of the Government, as closely as may be. This is exactly the doctrine announced by Ex-President Cleveland, but the President further endorses the idea that the tariff is a tax and a burden upon the people, the same as direct taxation. There is no mistaking his position when he says in his message:

"The collection of monies not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the Treasury is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business."

The President further says: "We should not collect revenue for the purpose of accumulating our funds beyond the requirements of the sinking funds, but any unappropriated surplus should be used to reduce the public debt."

He regards as unimportant the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. Deposits outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds.

He says: "I recommend a revision of our tariff laws both in its administrative features and the schedules. Uniformity of values in all our ports is essential. Changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not appear injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from custom duties was insufficient for the public needs. If a safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in the manufacture of liquors will offer an unquestionable method of reducing the surplus."

I think it is clear that if we should make the exchange of silver at present ratio, free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions and I fear the manner in which the result would follow is considerable increase of the present rate of exchange.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the fiscal year were \$387,050,058.84, derived as follows:

From customs \$228,532,741.68.  
From internal revenue \$130,881,513.92.  
From miscellaneous sources \$27,635,803.24.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$281,366,615.00 and the total expenditures including the sinking fund were \$297,579,025.35. The ordinary expenditures for the sinking fund, \$67,470,129.20. For the current fiscal year, the total revenues, actual and estimated are \$387,050,058.84 and the ordinary expenditures actual and estimated are \$281,366,615.00, making with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$348,836,734.20, leaving an estimated surplus of \$38,213,324.64.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, are estimated by the treasury department at \$385,000,000 and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,437,475. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,562,524.50 which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are completed.

The law provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who has rendered service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and the line of duty. Two of three necessary facts, viz., must be proved, and they are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. Very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real, not fanciful, origin in the service, and we do not doubt, because those are another class composed of men, many of whom served on enlistment. Of these three full years and a day of service, who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battles and the assaults of disease, although were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command and were mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same undiminished and undiminished spirit, the contents of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure. Neither am I unaware that the fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war, as having rendered honorable service during the war, are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in the form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the National honor that they shall continue to subsidize upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation.

A prominent soldier who has just read the above recommendation, says if the tariff taxes are cut down as recommended by President Harrison, about \$40,000,000, there will be no money in the Treasury to pay any of the additional pension legislation recommended by the President.

On the question of the currency, the President gives the following items: The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1st, 1878, was \$866,793,397, while on October 1st, 1899, the total was \$1,405,018,000.

There was an increase of \$538,224,602 in gold coin, of \$77,584,110 in standard silver dollars, of \$22,511,244 in gold certificates, of \$278,434,715 in silver certificates, and of \$1,072,787 in United States notes, making a total of \$719,970,435.

control in all the departments, and also a complete statement of our relations and complications with all the foreign powers. The most significant point in his message is his radical position on the tariff, which is regarded as quite remarkable in the view of the position assumed in the Chicago platform, upon which he was elected.

His recommendation that Congress take exclusive charge of all elections for members of Congress in the States is regarded as threatening a hot war in Congress the coming session.

The President's recommendation to increase our fleet and extend our merchant marine, is liable to attract the attention of Congress and the country; but the subsidy or bounty feature of his recommendations will be vigorously opposed by the Democrats in Congress.

The Democrats will hold that commerce will take care of itself, if we remove the shackles, to wit: the tariff off raw materials. On the topic of Government aid to our own steamship lines, the President says: The flags of England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy now engaged in foreign commerce, were promoted and have since been and now are liberally aided by grants of public money, in one form or another, is generally known.

The President closes his message with a dismal wall over the decline of our merchant marine. He recommends a Congressional appropriation for ocean mail service.

Commenting on the President's message a prominent banker said: The President has now \$41,000,000 of Government money in the National Bank on deposit, and if he carries out the recommendations of his message and withdraws this money from the banks, where it is now loaned out to customers, it will cause a monetary stringency that would likely result in a panic in less than 30 days from the time it is put in operation.

THE MCKINLEY KNOCK

Some Daily Bears Left—About the Vacant Judge of the Supreme Bench—What Harrison Told Sherman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The Press special from Washington this evening on the result of the speaker's platform tour, says there are some very bad scars. The correspondent says:

"I have heard from an Ohio Congressman since Saturday's canvass, that there was never, in his mind, the ghost of a show for McKinley from the beginning. Either McKinley's managers were clumps or else they purposely deceived him with fairy tales about his strength."

Was McKinley deceived into the candidacy to give the Sherman faction a chance to crush his presidential aspiration? That is the question.

The Ohio men who had hopes of being Stanley Matthews successor on the supreme bench, can hang their heads on the willows for the present. President Harrison has announced that no Ohio man will be selected. Senator Sherman had a talk with the President about appointing Col. T. W. Sanderson, of Youngstown, for whom a visiting committee from Ohio was doing work. Harrison said in substance: "Ohio has had enough. I think I have done very well by the state." Sherman is very sore over the interview. He claims Ohio has had a poor show.

The laws of health are taught in the schools; but not in a way to be of much practical benefit and are never illustrated by living examples, which in many cases might easily be done. If some scholar, who had just contracted a cold, were brought before the school, so that all could hear the dry, loud cough and know its significance; see the thin, white coating on the tongue and later, as the cold developed, see the profuse watery expectoration and thin watery discharge from the nose, not one of them would ever forget the first symptoms of a cold.

The scholar should then be given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely, that all might see that even a severe cold could be cured in one or two days, or at least greatly mitigated, when properly treated as soon as the first symptoms appear. This remedy is famous for its cure of coughs, colds and croup. It is made especially for the treatment of colds and is the most prompt and most reliable medicine known for the purpose. 50 cent bottles for sale by Durbin, Wright & Co. and Sollmann.

Latest From Osnaburg.

[Special Correspondence NEWS-DEMOCRAT.]

The Ladies Aid Society gave a grand supper Saturday evening in Schreffel's hall. It was well patronized and quite a neat sum obtained, which will be used for missionary purposes.

The members of the Trinity Lutheran Church have moved into the basement of the Kountze Memorial, where they will hold all their services.

Frank Dunham of Alliance Sundayed with his parents on Noble street.

H. M. Schreffel has returned from Leontia, where he has been visiting relatives the past few days.

Our Sabbath schools are all preparing for Christmas entertainments.

A Case Continued.

The case of the State of Ohio against R. E. Umbenhour, of Upper Sandusky, who charged with conspiracy to obtain \$5,000 from David Conrad at Cleveland, was begun in Common Pleas Court late yesterday afternoon. C. W. Upham of this city, and Gen. E. H. Finney, of Freysburg, are defending him, and John C. Wiley and Henry Harter are prosecuting.

This morning the case was laid over until January 8, 1900, on account of the unavoidable absence of an important witness, Isaac Harter. He cannot be present on account of the serious illness of his son.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture, itching and burning around the rectum, worse when sitting. If allowed to continue turns into form, which often "feels and bleeds," becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching, heals the ulceration, and in three or four removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Limavale News.

Wanessa Paine has gone to visit relatives at Plymouth, Ind.

Rev. Louis Paine, of Warren, Ohio, was the guest of his mother last week.

Rev. Sussner has been conducting a protracted meeting in the U. B. church for the past two weeks. Several converts are the fruit of labors.

Mrs. Mary Rider Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Mary Rider, whose critical illness has been noted in these columns, died Sunday morning at 1:20 o'clock, at her residence No. 128 North Walnut street. She was in her 67th year and was born in this city. She leaves three sons and one daughter and countless friends to mourn her loss. The funeral will be held at 2 p. m., Tuesday, services at the house.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of E. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

## Opening of the 51st Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The Fifty-first Congress began its session at noon to-day. The weather was delightful and induced a very large attendance of spectators. Long before noon the galleries of the House and Senate were filled to their utmost capacity with representatives from not only all parts of the United States but all nations of the earth. Among those present were the delegates to the Pan-American and Marine Congress, who watched with great interest the organization of our National legislative body. The Diplomatic galleries were crowded with foreign ministers and their families. The House was called to order by Gen. Clark of Missouri, clerk of the last House.

The Senate was called to order by Vice President Morison. The attendance of members of both bodies was large, nearly every seat being filled. Many of the contestants for seats in the House were also present and occupied seats in the lobby of the House of Representatives.

After the Senate was called to order the credentials of the newly elected Senators were presented, among them being those from the new States of North and South Dakota and Washington.

The Senate after appointing a committee to wait on the President and notify him that the Senate was ready for any official communications adjourned until noon to-morrow.

In the house after roll call the clerk announced that nominations for officers were in order. Henderson, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican caucus, nominated Reed of Maine, for speaker, and McElwain, of Kentucky, nominated John S. Carlisle for the Democrats. The vote resulted, Reed 166; Carlisle 154; Amos Cummings, of New York, one. Reed was declared elected speaker and was escorted to the chair by Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle. He is now making his thanks to a very feeling address.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Long before noon the House galleries were filled to overflowing to witness the opening of the 51st Congress. All the main corridor is crowded, both leading to the House and Senate. The Diplomatic Corps gallery of the House is also filled with representatives from England, France, Germany and Austria and South American republics.

A son of Mr. M. D. Pusey, a merchant of Cleveland, N. C., was badly afflicted with rheumatism for a year or more, so as to be unable to work or go to school. His father concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the boy. It soon cured him. He has since worked one and a half miles to school and back every school day, 50 cent bottles for sale by Durbin, Wright & Co. and Sollmann.

For pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Durbin, Wright & Co. and Sollmann.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Permanent Positions Guaranteed.

With Salary and Expenses Paid. Great Advantages to Applicants. Part-time Specialties. No Experience Required with us. IT IS BEST FIRST. Write quick and get choice of territory, stating age. (Name this paper.) HOOKER NURSERY, Rochester, N. Y. 1165-0m

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition, issued by the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, in the above action, and as directed, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, on the premises, in Canton, Ohio, to-wit:

Saturday, the 4th day of Jan., 1899.

The following described real estate, situated in Stark county and state of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point fifty feet and thirty inches (53 ft 3 in) chain south of the north line of the south half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township ten north, range eight (8) north, being the northeast corner of land now owned by John R. Hoots, thence north to the north line of said section sixteen, twenty-five and one-half hundred feet (25 1/2 ft) to a point between said eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes north, forty and seventy-five hundred feet (4 75/100 ft) chain to a stone, thence south and eighty-five minutes south, forty-one and four hundred feet (41 4/100 ft) chain to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. Appraised at \$70 per acre.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest from date of sale, secured by deed of mortgage upon the premises sold.

A. LEININGER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, in the above action, and as directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, Ohio, to-wit:

Saturday, the 4th day of Jan., 1899.

The following described real estate, situated in the township of Paris, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as being a part of the north line of the south half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township ten north, range eight (8) north, being the northeast corner of land now owned by John R. Hoots, thence north to the north line of said section sixteen, twenty-five and one-half hundred feet (25 1/2 ft) to a point between said eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes north, forty and seventy-five hundred feet (4 75/100 ft) chain to a stone, thence south and eighty-five minutes south, forty-one and four hundred feet (41 4/100 ft) chain to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. Appraised at \$70 per acre.

Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Terms, cash.

A. LEININGER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, in the above action, and as directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, Ohio, to-wit:

Saturday, the 4th day of Jan., 1899.

The following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the city of Canton, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and known as being a part of the north line of the south half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township ten north, range eight (8) north, being the northeast corner of land now owned by John R. Hoots, thence north to the north line of said section sixteen, twenty-five and one-half hundred feet (25 1/2 ft) to a point between said eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes north, forty and seventy-five hundred feet (4 75/100 ft) chain to a stone, thence south and eighty-five minutes south, forty-one and four hundred feet (41 4/100 ft) chain to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. Appraised at \$70 per acre.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms, cash.

A. LEININGER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a United Expositions issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, in the above action, and as directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, Ohio, to-wit:

Saturday, the 4th day of Jan., 1899.

The following described real estate, being lots 4 & 5 and 6 in Township 4 North, Range 8 East, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of the north line of the south half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township ten north, range eight (8) north, being the northeast corner of land now owned by John R. Hoots, thence north to the north line of said section sixteen, twenty-five and one-half hundred feet (25 1/2 ft) to a point between said eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes north, forty and seventy-five hundred feet (4 75/100 ft) chain to a stone, thence south and eighty-five minutes south, forty-one and four hundred feet (41 4/100 ft) chain to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. Appraised at \$70 per acre.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms, cash.

A. LEININGER, Sheriff.

# \$5.95!

## IN SPECIAL SALE NUMBER 4

### BUYS A FINE DURABLE ULSTER,

Formerly Sold For \$8.50, \$9.00, and \$9.50, and Worth \$12.

These are rare Bargains, and cannot be duplicated for twice the money.

Call at once and secure a chance of a life time.

## Union Clothing Mfg Company,

### 38 & 40 NORTH MARKET STREET, CANTON, O.

Factory—80 & 82 N. St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

## A MATTER OF INTEREST!

# DR. ALBERT

Will Make His Next Visit to Canton, at

## The Hurford, December 12th,

UNTIL NOON,

## Also Wednesday Evening, December 13th, After 6 o'clock.

# DR. ALBERT

IS NO STRANGER in this community. He makes regular visits here. His name is a household word throughout the county, and in every township, village and hamlet can be found those who have trusted to his skill, and who can bear witness to the efficacy of his treatment, and the thoroughness and permanency of the cures he effects, even in those cases which other physicians have long since pronounced incurable. This fact alone should convince the most skeptical.

IS NO TRAMP DOCTOR—no peripatetic quack, with no home, no place of business, no credit, no responsibility; he is no loud-mouthed mountebank, who flits from city to city, professing to raise the dead and to heal the sick without medicine. DR. ALBERT can always be found at the Institute in Cleveland, except on those occasions when he snatches away a day or two from his local business to make periodical visits to those communities where his patients are most numerous, and for the benefit of such as cannot make it convenient to come to Cleveland. Those who confound DR. ALBERT with the ordinary "traveling doctor," are unjust to him and to themselves, for by consulting him they would be convinced of their mistake.

Those who from year to year have been putting off the treatment which they know they need, should no longer doubt the evidence of their own senses. What greater proof do they want of a physician's skill than they have of Dr. Albert's? "Success is the test of merit," and Dr. Albert's success is as remarkable as it is substantial. His reputation rests upon the solid basis of work done, and of value rendered for every dollar of fees he has collected.

## A CONSULTATION Will Cost You

### —Nothing—

And it may be the means of bringing you HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and making your life a pleasure where it is now a burden.

## Remember Date of Visit to

### Canton, Thursday, December 12th, until Noon. Also

### Wednesday Evening, December 13th, after 6 o'clock, at

### The Hurford House.

## WINTER DAYS HAVE COME AND EVERY ONE

## NEEDS SUITABLE FOOT WEAR!

## Money

Can be saved on every Purchase of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, etc., by dealing with the Reliable Shoe Merchant,

## JOHN SCHUMACHER,

### No. 13 East Tuscarawas Street

## GO NO FURTHER!

# R. H. Spiro

## CAN SUIT YOU BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE!

We are doing an immense trade in Clothing and Furnishing Goods this season. People have discovered where the BEST goods at the LOWEST PRICES are always to be found. Our constant aim has been to give better qualities for the money than our competitors, and we think we have succeeded.

## Overcoats and Suits

For Men, Boys and Children. We have them at all prices from the plainest and cheapest to the finest and most expensive.

## R. H. SPIRO,

### THE POPULAR CLOTHIER,

### N. E. Cor. Tuscarawas and Market Sts.

### DANNEMILLER'S OLD BLOCK